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GENERAL DISCUSSION ON PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21, FOCUSING ON THE CROSS-SECTORAL COMPONENTS OF AGENDA 21 AND THE CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY

National information

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At the first session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, Governments were encouraged to provide the Commission at its second session with information on activities they were undertaking to implement Agenda 21.

2. Based on the guidelines provided by the Commission and following Agenda 21 as closely as possible, the Secretary-General sent a letter to all Governments in August 1993 proposing a format for presenting the information and seeking voluntary responses by 30 November 1993.

3. As at 31 March 1994, 26 replies had been received. Ten were from developing countries, three from countries with economies in transition, 11 from industrialized countries and two from regional organizations. Included in these figures are some reports which not only contain the information requested for the second session of the Commission, but go beyond that by presenting national action plans for Agenda 21. The replies vary in length and detail, the most elaborate being in excess of 150 pages. As in the case of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the time needed for preparing reports was significantly underestimated and, for many developing countries in particular, the lack of national capacity has not made it easier to provide information.

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* E/CN.17/1994/1.

A. Method of analysis

4. Agenda 21 served as the framework for the present analysis. To facilitate the analysis, a basic database programme was developed to make it possible to sort and review material country by country on both a sectoral and cross-sectoral basis. Country replies have been studied in detail and the information has been entered in the database. Some countries provided replies which easily fit the structure of the database. However, other reports required analysis, cross-referencing and retyping. At this juncture, the database is only an internal tool for assisting the Secretariat in preparing the necessary reports for the second session of the Commission. The Secretariat will adapt the database as appropriate to meet future reporting requirements.

5. A sample of the database structure in matrix form, showing one chapter of Agenda 21 with its programme areas on the vertical axis and the information requested under the guidelines on the horizontal axis, is contained in annex I to the present report. In analysing the national information, the Secretariat has looked for relevant information for each and every box in the matrix. The information extracted from the country reports on sectoral and cross-sectoral issues has been included in the relevant thematic documents before the Commission; the present report only summarizes the main findings from the national information provided, as well as information on the national level mechanisms and arrangements for addressing the follow-up to Agenda 21.

B. Summary of findings

6. Although the reports received are not numerous enough to permit the Secretariat to draw any definite conclusions, they nevertheless provide some useful information for the future. In most of the countries from which the Secretariat has received information, action is being taken to follow up on the decisions of UNCED. Many countries have also reported on actions taken regarding international conventions.

7. Some reports stated clearly that it was still too early to be able to measure any significant progress since UNCED and that the format used by the Secretariat was too complex.

8. All developing country reports reflect or stress the lack of human, financial and/or technological resources. The responses concentrate on steps taken in conjunction with preparations for UNCED and the immediate follow-up to it, consisting of the formation or strengthening of consultative groups and the identification of focal points as necessary first steps in the process. Initial meetings of consultative groups, introduction of new legislation, strategies and/or draft action programmes are often mentioned. Some developing country reports list programmes and projects, indicating funding estimates and technology needs being directed to international financial and development institutions. Whether these activities are new initiatives taken after UNCED or whether they have been revised is not always clear.

9. The three countries in transition seem to have fewer constraints in the human resources sector but lack the sound technology required to tackle

identified, often serious, environmental problems and also lack the funding for such technology. As far as basic knowledge of the problems is concerned, however, these countries appear to have a relatively good understanding of the situation.

10. The developed countries have provided solid data and addressed the various issues raised in Agenda 21. But they have not always presented the data in a format that matches Agenda 21, since changing their existing statistical and reporting systems to adapt to the Agenda 21 format would involve financial costs and, in some cases, new legislation.

11. Brief country summaries, based on the national information are provided in a separate informal paper.

National level coordination mechanisms

12. The main national level coordination mechanisms and actions described in the country and regional information provided to the Secretariat are covered in annex II to the present report. The table shows that most of the actions are related to a review or strengthening of existing mechanisms or the establishment of new national coordination mechanisms for sustainable development. Action has started, frequently with the involvement of non-governmental organizations, in the countries and regional organizations that have reported, and coordination mechanisms are solidifying.

Future reporting to the Commission

13. Serious work has gone into the preparation of the replies. They provide data to those who follow specific sectoral or cross-sectoral topics. These accounts are valuable at the national and perhaps the regional level and for sectoral specialists, but less so for countries geographically and economically far apart.

14. Adhering to the guidelines established by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its first session, the Secretariat will simplify the 1995 exercise by endeavouring to narrow the focus of the programme areas so that more concise information can be provided.

COUNTRY:

Annex I

CHAPTER 6. PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

OBJECTIVES: MAIN PROGRAMME AREAS	Progress achieved to date in the implementation of the objectives of this chapter of Agenda 21	The main activities being undertaken or planned in order to achieve objectives	The experience gained, particularly experience from which others may benefit	Specific problems and constraints encountered by Governments at all levels, including local Agenda 21 activities and activities related to major groups	Assessments of developments in capacity-building	Assessments of the availability of domestic human resources	Assessments of the needs and priorities for external human resources assistance	Assessments of the availability of domestic technological resources	Assessments of the needs and priorities for external technological resources assistance	Assessments of the availability of domestic financial resources	Assessments of the needs and priorities for external financial resources assistance	Assessments of specific expectations from international organizations, financial institutions and funding mechanisms
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
GENERAL												
A. MEETING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE NEEDS, PARTICULARLY IN RURAL AREAS.												
B. CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.												
C. PROTECTING VULNERABLE GROUPS.												
D. MEETING THE URBAN HEALTH CHALLENGE.												
E. REDUCING HEALTH RISKS FROM ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND HAZARDS.												

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Annex II

27 April 1994

NATIONAL LEVEL COORDINATION OF AGENDA 21 ACTIONS

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	• Ministry of Economic Development			
AUSTRALIA	• Environmental Strategies Section, Environmental Planning Division, Department of the Environment Sport & Territories	• Other involved Ministries: - Foreign Affairs & Trade; - Primary Industries & Energy; - Non-governmental organizations.	• Consultation across all three strands of government and non-governmental organizations network.	
AUSTRIA	• International Contact: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.			
BAHRAIN, STATE OF	• Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) and its Secretariat	• Members: - Ministries of Health; Commerce & Agriculture; Finance & National Economy; Development & Industry; Information; Education; Water Resources Dept.; Central Municipal Council; Bahrain Centre for Studies and Research (BCSR). • Other listed as involved are: Major companies Bahrain University Arabian Gulf University Professional Societies Women Societies & Clubs		
BELGIUM*	• Le Conseil National pour le Dévéloppement Durable (National Council for SD), established by the Council of Ministers 30.4.93 and operational since 13.10.93. • Closely linked with the Ministries for Development Cooperation and Environment.	• H.R.H. Prince Philippe, Chairs the Council. • Regional representatives. • Optimum representation of development and environment NGOs, consumers organizations, employees and trade unions, political and public sectors, universities and researchers.	• Consultative; • Commissions studies; • Advisory body for international agreements and other aspects of SD; • Organizes public hearings/consultations; • Presents annual report to the relevant ministries and to the legislature.	• New amended articles of the Constitution and Special Law of 5.5.93 and 16.7.93 on international relations as they affect regional and federal responsibilities on water, waste, forests, etc.

Commonly used abbreviations:

* = Indicates that CSD has received national information on ongoing activities;
E = Environment(al);
SD = Sustainable Development;
✓ = Seen by National Authority.

NB: This table is not all inclusive. It contains only key mechanisms and activities. Translations where used are unofficial.

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COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
BHUTAN	• National Environment Commission	Ministries and agencies involved: • Ministry of Agriculture; • Department of Forest; • Bhutan Trust Fund; • Nature Conservation Division; • Royal Society for Protection of Nature; • National Women Association of Bhutan.		
BOLIVIA*✓	• Ministry for Sustainable Development and Environment (Decree #23660, 12 Oct.93) • The Secretariat for Planning, along with the Secretariat for Natural Resources and Environment, are the entities of the Ministry for SD & E which coordinate the follow-up of Agenda 21.	• Consolidation of activities through specialized under-secretariats of Development Strategies, Land Management, Natural Resources, etc. • The different Ministries: Human Development, Economic Development, SD and E will work together in the implementation of UNCED recommendations.	• The Ministry is in the process of designing a Strategy for Sustainable Development. • The different themes of Agenda 21 are interdisciplinary and require intersectoral coordination.	• Establishment of a new governmental structure for SD and E. • In the process of designing a Strategy for Sustainable Development.
CANADA*	• Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME). • Round Tables on Environment and the Economy • Dept. of Foreign Affairs and Intl. Trade & Dept. of Environment	• Concerned citizens and agencies.	A forum used to develop common post-UNCED plans.	• The Green Plan, the Government's policy framework and action plan for SD has since 1990 funded many activities and now supports Canada's commitment to Agenda 21.
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF	• State Council (Chinese Cabinet) • The State Planning Commission, and • The State Science and Technology Commission.	• 52 Ministries/Commissions under the State Council • Management Centre.	• To formulate "China's Agenda 21" and to ensure SD. • Focal point.	• Govt. organized the Ministries and Commissions (See column 2 to the left) •Draft Agenda 21 completed late 1993 • High-level round table to be held July 1994 • The new Management Centre (see column 2 to the left) acts as Secretariat.

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COLOMBIA*	• Ministry of Environment, 1993	• Government: Minister of Environment along with the President of the Republic.	• in charge of the national environmental policy, of renewable resources and, ensures the adoption of plans, programmes and projects to guarantee the fulfilment of the rights and tasks of the society in relation with the environment and national patrimony of the nation.	• The Development Plan entitled "Peaceful Revolution" (1990-1994) is the 1st development plan to include E aspects. • The Constitution (1991) links environment and social and economic development. Law 99 creates (1993): • the Ministry of Environment; • E management throughout the country.
COMMONWEALTH*	The biennial Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHGOM).	• Senior Officials meet in alternate years between CHGOMs. • The Ministerial-level Commonwealth Consultative Group on the E. • Other mechanisms include Ministerial, specialized workshops and seminars, etc.	• To give high-level attention to E & SD issues; • To widen international dialogue and cooperation on E & SD.	• The Ministerial-level group on E met "in the wings of" the 1993 CSD session and is supporting primarily small states, e.g. small islands with their conference, etc. • It plans to meet again in 1994 at the same occasion.
CUBA*✓	• The National Commission for the Protection of the Environment and the Rational Use of Natural Resources is attached to the Council of Ministers of the Republic. It has an Executive Secretariat with technical expertise.	• the Executive Secretariat is composed of the Heads of 23 organs of the Central Administration of the State; • Provinces and Municipal Commissions for the Protection of the E are presided by a member of the Government.	• Executes the National System for the Protection of the Environment and monitors its implementation by national sectoral agencies.	Environmental activities started before Rio. Following key relevant instruments: • The National System for the Protection of the Environment. • Law 33/81 "Protection of the Environment and Rational Use of Natural Resources" was adopted in the 1970's and subsequently amended. • In Dec.1992, the Parliament amended art.27 of the Constitution to integrate the environment and economic and social development stating: • the State protects the environment and the natural resources; • citizens must contribute to the protection of water, conservation of soils, flora and fauna; Also approved: • the National Programme for E and D, is Cuba's Agenda 21; • 14 provincial programmes; • national studies on biodiversity, climate change, etc.

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CZECH REPUBLIC*	• Ministry of Environment (1989); • the Focal Point for Coordination of follow-up activities of Agenda 21 is the Czech Environmental Institute.	• Supported by specialized organizations and coordinated by the Agency of the Environment. • Supporting Ministries include Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture. • Charles University and at least 2 NGOs.		
ECUADOR*	• Environmental Advisory Commission, (Decree # 1107, 22 Sept.93)	The Environmental Advisory Commission is composed of: • the General Secretary for Planning or his/her delegate; • the Minister for Agriculture and or his/her delegate; the Ministers of Energy and Mining; National Defense; Foreign Affairs and/or their delegates; • Representatives of the production sectors for the Coastal Region and the Galapagos; the High-Lands and the Orient Region. • A representative of the Environment NGOs.	The Commission ensures/promotes: • national strategies on E to be approved by the President of the Republic; • participation of different sectors and institutions to fulfil the Ministerial and Interministerial Agreements; • national guidelines on E including administrative and legal aspects; • participation of the private sector and of the community on E issues; • coordination and evaluation of the implementation of the programmes undertaken by UNAMA; etc.	• National Plan for Development entitled "Agenda for Development - the Government Action Plan 1993-1996", which formulates policies to deal with "Deterioration of E and Mismanagement of Natural Resources".
ESTONIA*	• Ministry of Environment; • Established by MOE; - the National Council of Sustainable Development; - the Joint Council of Nature Societies on Sustainable Development.	• Ministry reorganized to take over responsibilities for national branches of some former all-Soviet Union organizations: • the Institute of Sea Research was established; • Besides the Forest Department and the Fisheries Department, the Land Department has now been included. • Committees for the Conventions on Climate Change and Biological Diversity have been set up within the Ministry of E.		• The Ministry of E has prepared a draft law of SD (early 1994) covering: • Main principles of SD • The organization of the government to develop master plans for the most important branches of economy (e.g. energy, transport, agriculture); • Responsibilities of government and local authorities vis-à-vis physical planning in regions.

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITY* (EUROPEAN UNION)	• The Council	• Qualified majority (instead of unanimity) has become the rule in many cases for the adoption by the Council, in co-operation with the European Parliament, of environmental measures.	• the central objective of Community policy-making is "sustainable growth respecting the environment"; reinforcing the constitutional basis for EC's E policy and related policies (eg public health) introducing fundamental changes in decision-making. • It focuses on 5 key economic sectors (industry, energy, transport, agriculture and tourism); and gives priority to 6 different fields of action. • It examines UNCED follow-up related issues.	• The Treaty on European Union, 1/11/93 • The Fifth Environmental Action Programme "Towards Sustainability", the main principles of which were endorsed by the Council in December 1992 is the EC's main vehicles for implementing the objectives of Agenda 21 and to follow-up UNCED • Progress achieved in integrating E protection requirements into EC's Structural Funds.
	• Joint Environment and Development Working Group of the Council of Ministers	Several joint meetings (eg of Environment and Energy, Environment and Development and Environment and Transport Ministers have been held.	• Goal is to provide EC and Member States with information at a European level, enabling measures to protect the E, to assess the results and ensure proper public information about E.	
	• European Environment Agency, (soon to be operational).	• the Commission and existing competent bodies in the Member States.		
	• a General Consultative Forum	• representatives of enterprise, consumers, unions and professional organizations, NGOs, and local and regional authorities;	• practical implementation and development of common approaches at practical level;	
	• an Implementation Network	• representatives concerned with exchange of information;	• develop mutual understanding and exchange of view on environment policy and measures.	
	• an Environmental Policy Review Group	• representatives at Director-General level.		

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FINLAND*	• National Commission on Sustainable Development (Est. June 1993) 47 members and 41 alternates; • International Contact: ADG, Div. for Intl. E & Arctic Affairs, Min. Foreign Affairs.	• Chair: The Prime Minister • Executive Committee of 5 Ministers for Environment, Foreign Affairs, Development Cooperation, Finance and Transport & Communication; • Other Ministries, MPs, central, regional and local government representatives • Scientific community • Interest organizations • Voluntary organizations • Media • Education sector	• To promote and encourage discussion, information and public awareness of SD. • Implementation of SD in accordance with Rio decisions. • Advices on international co-operation to promote SD, in particular within UN and CSD.	• The objective of the Government is to promote the well being of the citizens through SD based on shared responsibility and equality within and between generations. The Government also aims at strengthening the participation in solving global problems. The Government presented these goals to the Parliament in its report "Charting Finland's Future Options" (Oct. 1993).

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FRANCE*✓	• Comité Interministerial pour l'Environnement, CIEN (Interministerial Committee for Environment, March 1993)	• All Ministries.	• The Committee adopts programmes related to the integration of E in the State policies and examines the coherence of action of every Ministry with the E policy adopted by the Government.	• Several actions (as reflected in the left columns) to maintain the momentum of Rio. • Several meetings and fora arranged.
	• La Commission "Environment, qualité de vie, croissance (The Commission "Environment, Quality of Life and Growth" part of the XI Plan for 1994-1998)	• All Ministries, and • Representatives of enterprise, scientific community, unions and professional organizations, and NGOs.	• The Commission will examine the conditions under which E policies and amelioration of the quality of life could have an "invigorating effect on the economic competitiveness of the country	
	• Conseil pour les Droits des Générations Futures (Council for the Rights of Future Generations, June 1993)	• Estab. by the President of the Republic. It is chaired by Commander Cousteau and 9 high-level officials from different disciplines. Members of Government, Presidents of parliamentary assemblies, recognized associations responsible for the protection of the nature can refer the matter to the Council.	• The Council deals with questions relating to the integration of E in public policies and their coherence with the objectives agreed in Rio.	
	• La Commission française du Développement Durable (The Commission for Sustainable Development), [April 1994].	• Established by the Prime Minister. It is composed of 17 members chosen from different sectors: political, economic, scientific, and NGOs.	• To promote mobilization and encourage discussion, information and public awareness of SD. • Defines the orientations for national SD and presents the government with proposals in the follow-up to UNCED. To promote SD in public policies and to raise SD awareness among social and economic actors.	

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GEORGIA, REPUBLIC OF	• Working Group on Sustainable Development • Commission on Environment Protection and Natural Resources, Parliament of Georgia	• Chairman, Commission on Environment Protection and Natural Resources. • Other Ministries and Agencies involved: - Ministries of Health Care; Social Security, Labour and Employment; Environment Protection; Trade; Finances; Economy; Foreign Affairs; - Committees of Science & Technology; Foreign Economic Relations; - Independent Experts. • Also invited academic, private and NGO organizations.	The Working Group on Sustainable Development is authorized by the Government for preparing a reply and proposing suggestions on Sustainable Development Concept of Georgia.	
HUNGARY*	Commission on Sustainable Development (Est. May 1993)	• Chair: Minister of Environment	• Interdepartmental coordination of UNCED follow-up. • Evaluates all significant sectoral development plans. • Harmonizes conflicting projections and gives priority to environmental protection. • Plans to address sectoral and cross-sectoral fields in accordance with UNCSD. • Presently evaluating the possible creation of a national framework mechanism of cooperation between Government, Parliament, research institutions, NGOs and the media.	• Government resolution of 2 April 1993 covering: - National program - International cooperation - Principal priorities of SD in R&D programs and education. • Law of env. impact studies. • Gasoline tax use to finance a Special Environmental Fund.

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ICELAND*	• The Government • Inter-ministerial contact group on env. affairs (1992) • Inter-ministerial co-ordination group for the participation in the CSD (1993) (Ministries for Environment, Foreign Affairs, Fisheries) • International contact: - Head of International Affairs Div., Min. for the Environment.	• A Co-ordination Committee, chaired by the Secretary-General of the Ministry for the Environment, co-ordinates the work of 7 task forces with broad-based participation of: - Legislative assembly - Government administration - Local authorities - Interest groups - NGOs • The task forces cover: - Fisheries; Agriculture; Energy harnessing and industry; Transport and Tourism; Regional Development; Waste Management; Environmental Education.	• There is a long tradition for consulting relevant interests and NGOs. • The necessary institutional mechanisms for SD are available. • The primary task is to improve working and coordination of existing group. • One aim is to establish a National Environmental Assembly to exchange views of Government, scholars, interest groups, NGOs and political organizations. • Creation of similar assemblies at local levels	• The Government adopted the first national E strategy "Towards Sustainable Development" (Feb. 1993). • Act on Env. Impact Assessment (1993). • Act on the Obligation of the Govt. to provide the Public with info. on Env. Affairs (1993). • Revision of legislation covering pollution control, nature conservation and physical planning. • Preparation of new Act highlighting key principles of the Rio Declaration on E & D.
IRELAND	• Coordination by Department of the Environment and Department of Foreign Affairs	• Other departments, bodies and NGOs		
ITALY	• Director General for Environmental Impact Assessment in the Ministry of Environment.			
JAPAN*	• No specific information in National Plan on national coordination mechanism. The report refers to the Government.		• The Comprehensive National Development Plan for utilizing, developing and conserving national land is currently being reviewed.	Environmental issues rest on two laws: • the Basic Law for Environmental Pollution Control (1967), and; • the Nature Conservation Law (1972). • the Basic Environment Law of November 1993 promotes wide-ranging measures regarding E conservation in a comprehensive well-planned manner and promotes international activities.

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KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	• Special Inter-Ministerial Committee for Global Environmental Problems; • Ministry of Environment.	• Other Ministries and Agencies involved: - Economic Planning Board; - Ministries of Science & Technology; Foreign Affairs; Home Affairs; Finance Affairs; Culture and Sports; Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries; [illegible]stry & Energy; Construction; Health & Social Affairs; Labour; Political Affairs (II). • Other bodies and institutions involved: - Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP); Environmental Technology Research Institute (KETRI); Institute of Science & Technology (KIST); Institute for International Economic Trade (KIET); Development Institute (KDI); Energy Economics Institute (KEEI). • Several NGOs.		
MALAWI	• Department of Research and Environmental Affairs	• Other Ministries and Agencies involved: - Treasury; - Ministries of Justice; Trade & Industry; - Departments of Economic Planning & Development; Forestry; Meteorology; National Parks & Wildlife; - Council for NGOs.		
MALAYSIA*	• National Development Council expanded in August 92 to include Ministers responsible for environment and conservation • MEXCOE consisting of Federal and State ministers responsible for Env. affairs meets regularly.	• Chair: Prime Minister • Committees coordinate national activities related to international conventions. • The Government "promotes the involvement and consultation of major groups including NGOs".	• Oversee Agenda 21 implementation • Committees oversee work on conventions on: - Biodiversity; Climate change; Montreal Protocol; Basel Convention; CITES; ITTA; Safety of life at sea conventions.	• The Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991-95) and the Second Outline Perspective Plan (OPP2) (1991-2000) as well as the New National Development Policy and Sectoral policies provide the basis for national action. Efforts are being undertaken to integrate existing policy objectives into a National Environmental Policy (NEP) to enhance E and foster SD. Emerging issues which may require new legislation have been examined by an Env. Law Review Committee.

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MYANMAR*	National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA) is the focal point and coordinating agency.	The NCEA is assisted by: • Committee for Tree Planting • Committee for Monitoring • Committee for Efficient Use of Energy • Committee for Public Information	• Currently formulating a comprehensive national environmental policy and strategy for Myanmar. • Planning environmental GRID data base.	• New Forest law. • Nation-wide afforestation campaign. • Poverty alleviation programmes and development of border areas. • Existing environmental laws are being reviewed.
NETHERLANDS*	• The Government and a number of advisory bodies; • The Ministry for Development Cooperation. • The Ministry of Housing, Planning and Environment; International contact: - Director for Strategic Planning.	• The Socio-Economic Council (SER); • Platform on Sustainable Development (PSD) of about 50 organizations representing a variety of interests. • National Youth Council for Environment and Development (NJMO). • Advisory Council of Government Policy (WRR).	• advises Government on environmental space and resources; • both Ministries consult with remaining Ministries and NGOs. • encourages public debate; • involved with evaluation reports. • promotes sustainable development through youth activities.	• The first National Environment Policy Plan (NEPP), 1989-1990; • Government has translated Agenda 21 for wide distribution; • A study of Dutch international policy and its compatibility with UNCED discussed in Parliament, 1993; • NEPP 2 will provide a picture of economic and financial consequences of environmental policy and impact on environmental space; • Green Structure Plan; • Transport Structure Plan; • Multi-Year Programme on Infrastructure and Transport; • Third Policy document on Water Management; • Nature Policy Plan; • Follow-up document on Energy Savings; etc.
NEW ZEALAND	• Interdepartmental Committee.	• List of Ministries and Departments involved: - Ministries of Foreign Affairs & Trade; for the Environment; Forestry; Agriculture & Fisheries; Commerce; Research, Science & Technology; Maori Development; - Departments of Conservation; Health; • Also involved Crown Research Institutes and informal consultations with NGOs.		

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NORWAY*	Two co-ordinating bodies for the implementation of Agenda 21: • Committee for Sustainable Development	• Chaired by the Prime Minister. Members: Prime Minister and the Ministers of: Environment, Transport and Communication, Industry and Energy, the N. Society for Conservation of Nature, N. Confederation of Trade Unions, Confederation of N. Business and Industry and N. Association of Local Authorities.		
	• Committee for International Environmental Questions	Chaired by the Minister of Environment: Members: Prime Minister's Office, and the Ministries of: Foreign Affairs, Environment, Petroleum and Energy, Transport and Communications, Finance, Fisheries, Agriculture, and the same organizations as above as well as the Research Council of Norway and N. Forum for Environment and Development.	This Committee is supervising the follow-up of Agenda 21, with focus on the national implementation of this Agenda.	
	• Ministry of Environment, 1972		• the main force behind Norway's environmental protection and nature conservation, use of natural resources and physical planning, etc.	• Norway's environmental legislation has been significantly strengthened since the establishment of the Ministry of Environment. Many of the Acts have been amended several times to keep abreast with changing environmental problems.

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PAKISTAN*	• Cabinet level implementation committee for National Conservation Strategy (NCS). • The NCS Section of the Environment and Urban Affairs Division (EUAD) acts as Secretariat.	• Supporting technical institutions. • A new independent Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) was created to conduct technical and policy analysis. • Pakistan E Protection Agency (PEPA). • Local institutions; NGOs and other voluntary bodies. • Journalists' Resource Centre for the E (JRC) helps with communications strategy for mass awareness. • 5 other established research institutes.		• The national conservation strategy is a strategy for Sustainable Development arrived at through a process of partnership between many groups, organizations and individuals inside and outside Government.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	• The National Committee for Sustainable Development was established. • For external liaison: Department of International Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	• Ministries and Agencies involved: - Ministries of E; Agriculture; Education & Science; • Universities and Research Institutes; • NGOs.		

Commonly used abbreviations:

* = Indicates that CSD has received national information on ongoing activities;
E = Environment(al);
SD = Sustainable Development;
✓ = Seen by National Authority.

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COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
SPAIN*✓	A National Commission chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Secretariat of E and Housing was in charge of the preparations for UNCED and continues its work. Interministerial coordinating functions handled by the same bodies. Other institutions are: • the Interministerial Commission of Intl. Coopn. (1986); • the Development Assistance Fund Administration; • the Interministerial Climate Commission (1992); • the Advisory Council for the E.	Different ministerial departments are responsible for environmental issues. • Ministry of Foreign Affairs including all Ministries dealing with international cooperation. • Ministry of Commerce and Tourism and related interested Ministries. • It is integrated by all Ministerial Departments dealing with climate matters. • Promotes participation of organizations representing social interests and high-level officials.	Secretariat of the State for E functions include: • design of National E Strategy for SD and rational use of natural resources; • sectoral coordination of E policy. • Elaborates the annual plan of international cooperation. • Sets criteria to grant credits to developing countries. • Elaborates the national climate plan. • Elaborates policies addressing SD.	• Establishment of a National Environmental Plan which includes four lines of action: - reduction of major factors of environmental degradation; - integration of environment in other state policies; - coordination on land management; - international cooperation and participation in the development of regional and global environmental policies.
SRI LANKA*	• A Central Environment Authority (1981); • Ministry for Environment (1990).	Other supporting institutional mechanisms: • Land-use Planning Unit in the Ministry of Lands (Coast Development Laws, Development Authority, Forestry Laws);	• The Ministry is trying to find a trade-off between E needs and concerns.	• The Government has passed EIA regulations for projects to conform to E standards; • Rules and Regulations for National Environmental Impact Assessment.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	Environment Division Ministry of Planning & Development			

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TUNISIA*	• Commission Nationale pour le Développement Durable (CNDD), by Decree No.93-206 of 11 October 1993. (National Commission for Sustainable Development) • Ministry for Environment and Land Management, created in 1993.	• **Government:** Prime Minister, 11 Ministers, representatives from chamber of deputies. • **Major Groups:** professional organizations, national union for women and some NGOs. • A technical committee, headed by the Minister for Environment and Land Management, assembles high-level officials responsible for E questions in each department and sectors. • CNDD Secretariat is headed by the Minister for E and Land Management through the Agency for Protection of the E.	• To elaborate & implement strategy & action plan for SD its objective being to balance economic & social dev. with a rational use of natural resources and people in the E; • to ensure the integration of E questions in various policies, strategies and plans dealing with sectoral development, etc. • to address such issues as rights of future generations, consumption processes, food security, natural resources management, energy, self-reliance, desertification, etc. • Establishes/coordinates programmes implemented by central organs and ministries such as "l'Office National de l'Assainissement" (freshwater) and the ministries: covering **agriculture, national economy, human settlements**, etc.	
UGANDA*	National Environment Action Plan. Ministry of Water, Energy, Minerals and Environment Protection.	• There is no national umbrella institution to coordinate Agenda 21 implementation. • The following sectoral Ministries are involved: - Land, Housing and Urban Development; Natural Resources; Trade and Industry; Health; Finance and Economic Planning; Information; Women in Development; Local Government; Education; Agriculture, etc.		Policies passed since June 1992 include: • National Shelter Strategy (1992); • Decentralization of Service and Planning; •The Investment Code; • National Strategy for Children (1993); and • White Paper on Education. Some 6 other policies are under preparation and some pre-UNCED policies have been assessed and found to be in line with Agenda 21.

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UNITED KINGDOM*	Under the UK Strategy: Government agencies: • High-level Advisory Panel • UK Round Table • Citizens' Env. Initiative • Department of the Environment • Foreign and Commonwealth Office • Overseas Development Administration • Department of Trade and Industry • Department of Health	• Panel of experts advising the Government on strategic issues • Sectoral representatives and Groups to discuss SD with Ministers • A National Committee "to take the message ... to citizens".	See left column See left column See left column	The UK post Rio Strategy looks 20 years ahead at current trends and emerging problems.
USA*	• President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD) (Est. June 1993 by Executive Order) • Government Agencies	• The 25 member council is a partnership of high-ranking representatives from industry, government, environmental, labour and civil rights organizations. Co-chairs: The Vice President and Corporate Director, The Dow Chemical Company and the President, World Resources Institute. The Council has an Executive Director.	• Serves as Advisory Council to the President • PCSD examines the critical issues in SD and recommends new national policies • Six main task forces address the central issues identified (See right column)	• PCSD has identified four central issues for SD in the U.S. • Sustainable communities •Energy and Transportation •Natural Resources Management Protection •Eco-Efficiency • 3 cross-cutting issues • Population and consumption • Education • Tools to stimulate SD.

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